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Journal of Numismatic ..... Fine Arts

Volume 2 Summer 1973 Number 2

During the month of November 1973 Southern California will be the scene of a number of important numismatic events. Several major coin conventions will take place at that time. The first convention under the auspices of the Society for International Numismatics will be held at the International Hotel, close to the Los Angeles International Airport, on November 9-11. Joel L. Malter & Co., Inc. will hold the associated auction. Hard bound catalogues will be available by October 1, 1973 at $3.00 each, postpaid.

Joel L. Malter & Co.'s first auction will feature: exquisite Greek bronzes from the Virzi Collection * top Greek silver, including an excellent collection of Seleucid pieces * rare Judaean silver and bronze coins * magnificent Roman Republican aes grave * rare and choice Roman imperial coins, including some fabulous aurei * an outstanding collection of Alexandrian silver and bronze * late Roman and Byzantine gold * rare and interesting medieval coins, including a fine collection of English gold and silver * early European thalers * modern gold and silver, including many rarities. Below are some coins to be included in the auction.

We are still interested in obtaining choice and rare coins for this auction. The closing date for accepting consignments will be September 1, 1973. If you have coins of quality which you would like to consign, please ship them at once.

JOURNAL
OF NUMISMATIC
FINE ARTS

Vol. 2 Summer 1973 Number 2

EDITORIAL

Volume 2, Number 2 of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS presents a fine article by Christopher Ehrhardt on the coins of Cassander of Macedon, written while the author was attending the summer seminar at the American Numismatic Society and drawing on the excellent research collection there. The coin offerings are mostly the fruits of a recent trip to Israel, and hence we have chosen a Biblical theme, featuring Graeco-Phoenician silver, Judaean bronzes, a wide selection of Palestinian city coins, Roman coins with Judaean or Biblical references, and a hoard of Tyre shekels (the "30 pieces of silver"). The enthusiastic response to our last offering of cylinder seals prompted us to list a new group, researched in the same manner. For those collectors who have been dismayed recently by ever-rising prices we have included an extensive listing of coins of the Roman Republic, probably the most underpriced area left in the field of ancient numismatics, yet one of the most fascinating. In addition we offer several new hoards which have come into our hands and, finally, a group of smaller Egyptian antiquities.

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Pictured on the cover is the interior of an Attic red-figure kylix by the Akestorides Painter (c. 460 B.C., workshop of Douris). The painting shows a youth conversing with a seated girl within a border of meanders and crosses—a gentle scene of touching modesty. The exterior of the cup is painted with youths conversing between palmettes. Dr. Richter in her work Red-Figured Athenian Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art *writes of this painter: "We have few pictures of such grace and feeling expressed by means so simple....The style of the Akestorides Painter is related to that of the Painter of Munich 2660 as well as that of the early Euaion Painter, but his works have a delicacy of feeling not attained by either of those artists." (pp. 137, 138) Price on request.*

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THE COINS OF CASSANDER

By Christopher Ehrhardt

This article was written as a result of research undertaken by the author at the summer seminar of 1971 at the American Numismatic Society. The author wishes to thank the staff at the A.N.S. for their assistance with particular thanks to the Curator, Mrs. Margaret Thompson.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On June 10th 323 B.C. Alexander the Great died in Babylon.[1] The official account was that he died of a fever, aggravated by heavy drinking, but rumor quickly spread that the king had been poisoned at the instigation of Antipater, his viceroy in Macedonia, and that Antipater's eldest son, Cassander, brought the poison to Babylon. The rumor may well be true.[2]

Alexander's nominal successors were his half-witted half-brother Arrhidaeus, renamed Philip (the Third) when he became king, and his posthumous son, Alexander IV. The post of guardian of the kings, therefore, was one of great authority. In 321 the Macedonian army gave Antipater this position,[3] and he took the two kings and Rhoxane, Alexander's widow, to Macedonia.[4] Two years later he died. Cassander had expected to inherit his father's position and was bitterly disappointed when Antipater, a little before his death, instead appointed Polyperchon, one of his old friends, guardian. Cassander fled from Macedonia and incited several of the satraps to attack Polyperchon.[5] He also persuaded Eurydice, Philip III's wife, to bring her husband over to his side, and for a time in 317 Eurydice was in effectual control of Macedonia, on Cassander's behalf.[6] But Olympias, Alexander's mother, who had been in her native Epirus since 331 or 332,[7] returned to Macedonia, won over most of the country, captured Eurydice and Philip, and put them to death.[8] Within a few months, however, Cassander reconquered all of Macedonia except for Pella, Amphipolis, and Pydna, which he besieged. Olympias herself was in Pydna, and when the city was starved out,[9] in the first half of 316, Cassander had her killed. Pella and Amphipolis then surrendered to him,[10] and he imprisoned young Alexander IV and his mother in Amphipolis. From then on, Cassander behaved as king of Macedonia, though he did not yet take the royal title: he married Philip II's daughter, Thessalonice; he gave the dead king, Philip III, and his wife royal funeral honors; and he founded cities—Cassandreia and Thessalonica—in his wife's name and his own.[11] His rule in fact was secure from 316 until his death.

But the wars of the successors still went on. They made a peace in 311, on the basis that each dynast should keep what he held, but that Cassander would rule Macedonia only until Alexander IV came of age. About a year later he killed the boy and had no more rivals.[12]

In 305 Cassander followed the example of the other dynasts and took the royal title[13] —this is the only event his coinage unambiguously records. In 301 his troops took part in the decisive battle of Ipsus, where Antigonus the One-eyed was killed, and with him the last possibility of re-uniting Alexander's empire, but Cassander was not there; he had put his forces under the command of his friend and neighbor Lysimachus, king of Thrace.

Cassander's last years, after Ipsus, were spent in peace. He died probably in 298 and was succeeded by two of his sons.[14] One of these drove out the other and then was murdered by Demetrius the Besieger, son of Antigonus the One-eyed, who thus became king of Macedonia in 294.[15]

THE BRONZE COINAGE

In his own name Cassander struck only bronze. The earliest variety bears only his name in the genitive, ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ; several varieties, some in various sizes, have his royal title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ. These latter cannot be earlier than 305, nor later than Cassander's death, for his sons struck coins with their own names and types; the later varieties, therefore, lasted at most about eight years, and of them some 150 issues are

Fig. 1

attested. The first variety, without the royal title, is attested in only 17 or 18 issues, so one would suppose that it covers much less than eight years .

There are three possible dates for Cassander's coinage to begin: in 316, when he got control of Macedonia; in 311, when his rivals recognised his control; and in 309, after the murder of Alexander IV. Of these, 316 seems definitely too early, and 309 is unsuitable since the murder was kept secret, so 311 is most likely.

The first variety (Fig. 1) has an obverse—Herakles' head—familiar to Macedonians both from regal coinage (including Alexander's) and from the bronzes of Philippi. The reverse, however, was new: lions do appear on coins of Perdiccas III, Philip II's elder brother, but this sedate and dignified posture has no predecessors.[16] It may be best to run through all the types of Cassander's bronze and show how they interlock with earlier types before going on to discuss them chronologically.

The Philippi bronze with Herakles' head obverse (Fig. 1) has a tripod reverse; Cassander picks this up but, appropriately, puts Apollo on the obverse (Fig. 1). There are two varieties of this with the inscription on the reverse having either ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on the left of the tripod and the other word on the right, but the two varieties share mint marks, and the order of the inscription does not seem to be significant. However the Apollo obverse is not new; it occurs on Philip II's large issue[17] —with a horseman on the reverse. Characteristically, Cassander takes that reverse and combines it with a different obverse—Herakles again (Fig. 2).

Cassander also has lions on the coins which bear the royal title, however these are not sitting but walking, in the same sort of attitude as Perdiccas'. Almost always they face left; one coin (Fig. 2) with lion facing right is, as far as I can tell, unique—Oeconomus, who described Cassander's bronze coins in 1918, does mention an issue with lion right, but for it he only cites E. T. Mionnet, and Mionnet wrote, "*lion marchant à gauche.*"[18] So I was rather pleased to find this (in the A.N.S. collection, unpublished,) but the variation probably has no more significance than the difference in the order of the inscription on the tripod reverses.

Alexander, of course, was fond of Herakles too. One bronze of his (Fig. 3) bears the hero's face on the obverse and his weapons—club and bow—on the reverse. Cassander continued the reverse type but put Athene, Herakles' protectress, on the obverse (Fig. 3). Finally, there is a variety which is only tenuously connected with what went before: a helmet—facing either left or right—and on the reverse, on some specimens of the smaller size a club, on the larger a spear head. These never have mint marks, and I have no explanation for their type or suggestions for their place of origin.

Fig. 2

There is not much hoard evidence for this coinage. The Drama hoard of over 750 bronzes[19] contained large numbers of coins of Philippi, Philip II, and Alexander—including those illustrated above—and one specimen of the so-called "anonymous bronze,"[20] but no Cassanders. It seems to have been buried within a few years of Alexander's death.

Fig. 3

In 1915 a hoard of 231 bronzes and one Alexander silver tetradrachm was found at Pella, the old capital of Macedonia, and published by G. P. Oeconomus in 1918.[21] The bronzes are all of Cassander, and Oeconomus took the opportunity of giving a full discussion and very useful list of all the Cassander coinage then known, including the considerable collection at Athens. He found 121 issues; I have been able to list 176, of which I have seen specimens or photos of 107; of the remaining 69, 24 are attested only by Mionnet, and one may well doubt if they all actually existed.

The Pella hoard was found in a pot in excavations by the Greek Archaeological Service. It contained only two bronze varieties, both with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ; the larger size with the horseman reverse and the smaller with the walking lion (both Fig. 2). It is notable that it had none of the earlier series without the royal title, which suggests it was put together over a very short time from the coins current in the district. Oeconomus (*art. cit.* 3 and 5), following Leake, *Numismata Hellenica* 10, London, 1856 and *Supplement*, 1859, thought that on some specimens of the lion reverse he could see a spear broken by the lion's jaws and forepaws, which certainly occurs on bronzes of Perdiccas III of the type mentioned earlier. But I could not find it and asked Miss Margaret Thompson's opinion, and she confirmed that the marks are only flaws on the coins or dies;[22] the coins generally are not carefully struck and often show cracked dies, especially on the reverse. Oeconomus, however, following this supposed observation, connected the broken spear with the victory at Ipsus and thus got a date—301-298—for the issue. This has to be abandoned; these coins, like all those with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, cannot be dated more precisely than 305-298.

On all the series except those with helmet obverses there occur mint marks, either letters or symbols. When tabulated, they show that the first series, without ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, has no significant overlaps with any of the others—from which, of course, it is also chronologically separate—and also that the Apollo/tripod series is isolated. There are too few specimens of the Athene series (and of various other small series associated more or less probably with Cassander) to allow any conclusions; but the two series with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and Herakles' head—the rider reverse and the lion reverse—have ten or more combinations of mint marks (not just single letters or symbols) in common, and they fit well together, the lions as "units" and the horsemen as "doubles" in Newell's terminology. They were obviously issued by the same officials, and presumably at the same place. Since they were the only varieties found in the Pella hoard, it is plain they were struck at Pella. This also agrees with Newell's opinion, which is plain both from his published *obiter dicta*[23] and the arrangement of his trays. It is very likely that the earlier series without ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ was also struck at Pella, for it is very similar in style and fabric to these two. Newell attributed the Apollo/tripod series to Amphipolis,[24] basing his view on a comparison of mint marks with those on the silver from Amphipolis; I have found no particularly close correspondence in my examination of the Amphipolis silver, which is discussed in the next section of this article; and the types tempt me to attribute them to Philippi, though this would leave the Amphipolis mint without bronze, unless the Athene and helmet types were struck there. Oeconomus, by the way, attributed the bronzes to some fifteen mints scattered over Macedonia and Greece (*art. cit.* 1 3-18), following the general pattern of L. Müller's distribution of the Alexander silver coinage.[25] Head's refutation of Müller's view appeared in 1882[26] and Newell's *Reattributions* in 1912, so both should have been known in Greece by 1918. There is nothing to add to Newell's rejection.

THE SILVER OF AMPHIPOLIS

Cassander struck no silver in his own name, but the Macedonian mints continued to strike in the name of Alexander the Great down to 294, when Demetrius the Besieger introduced his own types.[27] There were three mints in the country, two at Pella and Amphipolis and a third which has not been certainly located, though it may have been Philippi.[28] Amphipolis was by far the most prolific of these; I have examined the tetradrachms from it in the A.N.S. collection— there are about 350 from the period 318-294—and tried to arrange them in order to see which were struck under Cassander.

For the bronze, as we have seen, there was only one useful hoard, but it was found in proper excavations and fully published. For the silver there are dozens of hoards which may be relevant, but hardly any have been found in excavations, very few have been preserved complete, many have never been published and are now dispersed, while for others there are only summary lists (quite often in unintelligible languages); only a few are properly published. So to begin with we have to make a list of the hoards which are or may be useful and of which details are available.

Of these, the first and by far the most important is that from Demanhur in Egypt (Noe, 324). This contained at least 8000 Alexander tetradrachms and was buried in 318 B.C.—this is proved by the dated coins of Sidon and Ake. Newell (*Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 19) was able to describe nearly 5000 specimens from the hoard, including 1582 from Amphipolis, and his conclusion that it gives the complete range of Alexander issues from there down to 318 has been confirmed by the later appearance of over 1000 more specimens from the hoard, with no new Amphipolis issues among them (Newell's notes in A.N.S.).

This great quantity of material made it possible to assign Alexander tetradrachms to their several mints on stylistic and other grounds and provided a firm basis for placing tetradrachms struck later than 318 as well. There have been no serious modifications of Newell's attributions.

One point worth noting is that this very large hoard was quite certainly buried in 318, yet we can find no historic event to explain it. There were no wars, invasions or rebellions in Egypt at the time—indeed the country was as peaceful as any could be during the wars of the successors. So one need not look for an historical explanation for every pot of coins hidden in a back yard.

Down to Alexander's death, Amphipolis and Babylon supplied most of the large silver for his empire, but after 323 Amphipolis' share dropped rapidly. This is already plain from the latest issues at Demanhur; it is fully documented by G. K. Jenkins in relation to hoards from Kuft and Phacous in Egypt, probably buried c. 308 and 304 respectively,[29] and by Bellinger on the Byblus hoard, buried c. 308.[30] So after Demanhur there are no Middle East hoards with their dated Phoenician coins which contain anything like a full range of Amphipolis issues; on the other hand, coins from Asia no longer reached Europe in large numbers, so there are no hoards from Greece or the Balkans which contain a significant number of precisely dated coins. Dating evidence, therefore, is largely indirect, but not hopeless.

Fig. 4

After Demanhur, the next important hoard is Abu Hommos (Noe 5) in Egypt, with 750 tetradrachms of Alexander and Philip III, buried in or soon after 311, as proved by its Ake coins. So it provides a good *terminus ante quem* for the handful of Amphipolis issues in it.

The Aleppo hoard (Noe 29) of over 900 tetradrachms, buried 307/6 or soon after, had twelve Amphipolis issues later than Demanhur from three different series. It is basic for arranging these issues. The hoards from Kuft and Phacous mentioned above both have some Amphipolis issues, but neither can be quite certainly dated; Byblus, also mentioned above, is firmly dated to 309/8, but it has only one Amphipolis coin not represented at Demanhur.

There are hoards from Europe—from Lamia and Megara (Noe 595 and 669), about which I shall say something later, and two small ones from Macedonia found in 1961 and 1962[31] —which are self-consistent and seem to be earlier than Cassander's death, since they contain no coins of the successors; but this may be due to chance (it is notoriously unsafe to argue from silence), so with these there is always the danger of circular argument.

Closing the list, there is a considerable number of hoards buried between c. 295 and c. 275, of which the fullest is from Armenak in Cilicia (Noe 67), from which 148 tetradrachms as well as many specimens of other denominations are in the A.N.S. collection. This hoard was buried in 280 and contains 40 out of the 69 post-Demanhur varieties from Amphipolis.

These 69 varieties, if one ignores some small issues, fall into four main groups. All, of course, have the standard Alexander types—obverse: Herakles' head in lion skin, facing right; reverse, seated Zeus, facing left, eagle on left hand, sceptre in right. In all there are mint marks in the left field on the reverse and under Zeus' throne. There are never mint marks on the obverse.

Fig. 5

In the first group, the mark under the throne, Π, remains constant, while that in the field changes. In Fig. 4 the coin on the left is an Amphipolis variety from Demanhur and that on the right one of the Π group, showing that although there are no die links as far as I can discover, there is stylistic continuity.

In the other groups (Fig. 5, 6 and 9), it is the mark in the field which remains constant: in the second group it is Λ over Bucranium (we shall come back to this); in the third Λ over Race Torch (the earlier issues in this group have Λ over T over Torch); and in the fourth Star over Obelisk.

One striking point about these groups is that there are *no* die links between them at all, though they have all the same obverse type, and there are obvious stylistic resemblances. As I have said, there are some 350 specimens in the A.N.S. trays and some 50 more in the photo file there, and I discovered dozens of die links, but none to join one group to another.

Secondly, there are half a dozen very small miscellaneous issues which come between Demanhur and the Π group; these and the Π group have no links among themselves, but there are also no shared mint marks or very close resemblances of style to join these earlier groups with the later ones, with Λ and with Obelisk. There is a definite break in style after the Π group.

Thirdly, although there are no die links between the three later groups, there are close stylistic links and, more important, they are connected by shared mint marks. Let us consider style first, for it is very largely subjective. The two coins on the left in Fig. 6 are both from Amphipolis, and the obverses are really very dissimilar, but they have the same mint marks on the reverse. They do show how wide a range of style there could be at one mint, and yet they obviously belong together and are apart from the one on the right, which in fact comes from Pella. The Pella specimen is included because it too has Λ Torch on the reverse—which shows that the mark indicates a person or persons, the mint supervisors, not a place. This is rather surprising, for *a priori* one would expect the torch to indicate the mint of Amphipolis, since it is the normal reverse type on autonomous coins of Amphipolis (Head, *Historia Nummorum*,[32] 215). However, the Star Obelisk which later replaces it is not the symbol of a mint, and we can in fact prove that its parts belong to separate officials.

We first find it as a subordinate mark, under the throne on the Λ Torch series, with Star above, Obelisk below (Fig. 7). Then it is promoted to left field, with a Wreath taking the position under the throne, and an X appears above the Star, which in turn sits on the Obelisk (in Copenhagen there is a specimen with X on top, then Obelisk, and Star at the bottom, *SNG* Copenhagen 707). However, Star and Obelisk did not like X on top, and on this hastily cut reverse the Obelisk has a turn at the top, and the X sinks to the bottom. X stays there

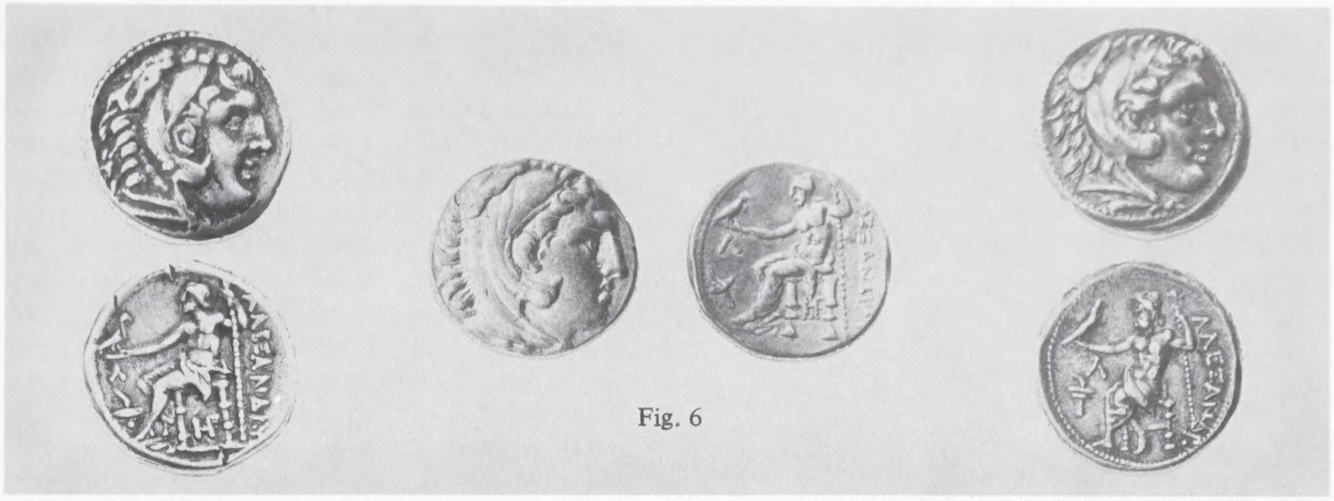

Fig. 6

(Fig. 8), but Obelisk loses his position at the top again, and we get the normal order, reading from the top, of Star, Obelisk, X. This issue, incidentally, is die-linked with the last one.

This combination lasts for a time, outliving two or three marks under the throne, for example the Θ in Fig. 9. But then X gets pushed out, and Star and Obelisk have the left field to themselves, till Θ gets promoted from under the throne to the left field. There is in fact an issue with Γ under the throne and Star Obelisk Θ in left field, but the A.N.S. has no specimen in the main tray, so I have illustrated one with ME under the throne instead—which incidentally is found as well with Star Obelisk but no Θ in the left field. These last issues, with Star Obelisk in the left field, give a vivid picture of infighting and jockeying for position at the mint, and I would place them after Cassander's death—it is hard to imagine this going on while he was alive. Stylistically, too, they belong at the end of the series (note the flamboyant treatment of the lion's mane on the obverse, compared with earlier ones), and they are not found in the hoards which ante-date Cassander's death.

As for dating, I would place the Γ series in 318-16 and suggest it was cut short by Cassander's war against Olympias. After his victory, new officials were in charge and produced the Λ Bucranium series, followed by the Λ T Torch and Λ Torch series. Λ Torch started early enough for a few specimens of early issues to reach Aleppo, slightly worn, and be buried by 306. The Λ Torch series, I think, continued throughout Cassander's reign and was succeeded by a couple of small series not described here and then by the Star Obelisk series, which ended with Demetrius the Besieger's gaining the kingdom in 294.

So much for the Alexanders, but there are still some unanswered questions about the Philips. First, where is Philip III? He was universally recognized as Alexander's successor in 323, and from that date many of the mints in the empire issued coins with the standard Alexander types, but the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ instead of ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Moreover, Antipater brought him back to Macedonia in 321, so for four years Philip was in the country, and for several months in 317 his wife was practically ruling it in his name. As one would expect, Pella, the capital, coined in his

Fig. 7

name, but Amphipolis, which had a much greater output, did not. I cannot explain this.

Secondly, there are the posthumous Philip II tetradrachms. Alexander changed his coinage from the so-called Phoenician weight standard, which his father had used, to the Attic standard, and all his coins after his invasion of Asia adhere to it. But meanwhile the Macedonian mints went

Fig. 8

on coining Philip II tetradrachms in the old types and on the old standards—or perhaps resumed their coinage after Alexander's death. Fig. 5 shows a typical one, sharing a mint mark with an Alexander from Amphipolis and doubtless struck there. These posthumous Philips are not particularly rare but are not often found in hoards; I know of only two—one from Megara in central Greece, from which the specimen illustrated comes (a large part of this hoard is now on the bed of the Irish Sea, sent there by a German torpedo in 1917, but much of it is in the A.N.S. collection, having belonged to Newell),[33] and the other from Lamia, north of Thermopylae, on the borders of Thessaly, which has never been published but was quite fully described by A. D. Keramopoullos in 1902, when he published a hoard from Epidaurus.[34] He was the first to realise that these Philips are posthumous—and the fact was still doubted 25 years later[35] —but since of the 54 sets of mint marks in the three Alexander groups discussed here, 24 occur on Philip II tetradrachms, I think the fact cannot be doubted. However, the Philips stop with Cassander's death; there are none with the Star Obelisk marks. Amphipolis Alexanders, as we have seen, are found in hoards all over the Middle East and in fact occur in hoards buried as late as 200 B.C. in Asia Minor and Syria, but there is no record of any Philip II silver from anywhere outside Europe—and, incidentally, Philip II gold, though struck on the same standard as Alexander's (unlike the silver), is also very rare in Asia; I know of only three instances out of dozens of hoards. So the silver, and the gold too, must have been struck for use in Europe. From the Lamia and Megara hoards, of which it formed a respectable percentage, we know that it, like the Alexanders, circulated in Greece, but its principal destination was probably the Celts in the Danube valley. It is likely that they only started their imitations of the Philips after the supply from Macedonia ceased. But that is another story.

Notes

[1] D.M. Lewis, *Classical Review*, N.S. 19, 1969, 272.

[2] A.B. Bosworth, *Classical Quarterly*, N.S. 21, 1971, 113-123.

[3] Diodorus Siculus 18, 39, 2.

[4] *Ibid.* 18, 39, 7.

[5] *Ibid.* 18, 48, 4-49, 3.

[6] *Ibid.* 19, 11, 1, with R. Geer's note, in the Loeb edition.

[7] Bosworth, *art. cit.* (n. 2), 126 n. 2.

[8] D.S. 19, 11.

[9] The garrison tried feeding their war elephants on saw dust (D.S. 19, 49, 2).

[10] *Ibid.* 19, 35-36, and 49-51.

[11] *Ibid.* 19, 52, 1-5; Strabo 7, frg. 21.

[12] D.S. 19, 105.

[13] D.S. 20, 53, 4.

[14] H. Bengston, *Griechische Geschichte* (2nd ed., Munich 1960), 386-7.

[15] E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, (Oxford 1927), 78-79.

[16] *B.M.C.* nos. 2-8.

[17] H. Gaebler, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands* Vol. 3, plate xxxi, no. 9.

[18] G.P. Oeconomus, Νομισματα του Βασιλεωσ Κασσανδρου *Archaiologikon Deltion*, 1918, 1-29 & pl.1; T.E. Mionnet, *Description de medailles antiques* (Paris 1806) S. 535-538.

[19] A.R. Bellinger, *Amer. Num. Soc. Museum Notes*, 11, 1964, 37-52; a very important article for the organization and chronology of the bronze coinage and the significance of the mint marks.

[20] Bellinger, *art. cit.* no. 140; B.V. Head, *Historia*

Nummorum (2nd ed., London 1911, reprint 1963), 227 no. 1.

[21] Oeconomus, *art. cit.*; S. Noe, *A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards* (2nd ed., *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 78, New York 1937), no. 796.

[22] *S.N.G., Copenhagen* (Copenhagen 1943), nos. 1154-1157, follows Oeconomus' description.

[23] Newell, *op. cit.*, 99 n. 20; 120 n. 14.

[24] *Ibid.* 99 n. 20.

[25] *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand.* (Copenhagen 1855).

[26] *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 2, Third Series (1882), 296ff.

[27] Newell, *op. cit.* 79; 99-100; 101-102; 115-116.

[28] But see against this view Bellinger *art. cit.* (n. 19), 36.

[29] *A.N.S. Museum Notes* 9, 1960, 17-37, esp. 30.

[30] *Berytus* 10 (1950/51), 37-49, esp. 48-49.

[31] E. Varoucha, *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique*, 1962, 419-421.

[32] Noe 669.

[33] A.D. Keramopoullos, *Arch. Eph.* 1903 coll. 101-103; Noe 595.

[34] K. Regling, *Die griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren*, (Berlin 1906), 104. Confirming Keramopoullos, A. Mamroth, *Berlin Numismatische Zeitschrift* 1 (1949), 13-16.

[35] See R. Forrer, *Keltische Numismatik*, 2nd ed., rev. by K. Castelin and others, Graz 1969.

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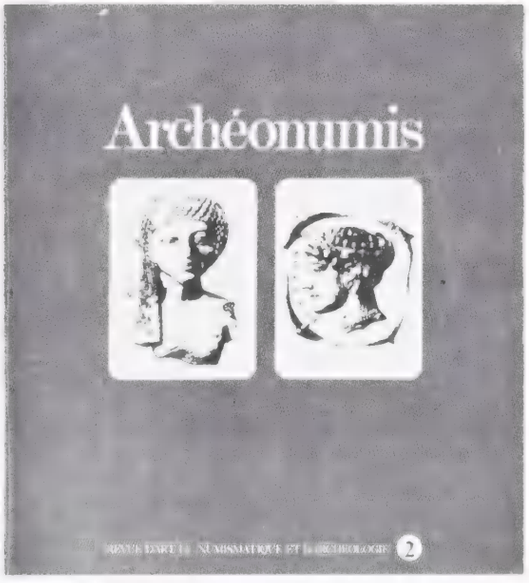

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COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over $10.00. (Orders for less than this amount, please add $ .50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

As most coins are one of a kind, a list of alternate choices is recommended. Please note that the illustrations are not necessarily according to scale. See text description for sizes.

ABBREVIATIONS

AE = base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan

AR = silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon

4dr = tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius

obv = obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse

FDC = fleur de coin or coin in mint state

EF = extremely fine or superb

VF = very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine

F = fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)

VF/F = obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine

std. = seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.

RR = very rare

C. = circa

c/m = counter mark

w/ = with

gm = gram

wt. = weight

COINS OF THE BIBLE LANDS

GRAECO-PHOENICIAN COINS

B1. PHOENICIA, Aradus, c. 350 B.C., silver stater. Head of bearded male deity r./Galley. BMC 36a. F and well-centered for this type. 150.00

B2. Aradus, early 4th century B.C., silver tetrobol. Marine deity/Galley above, winged hippocamp below facing r. BMC 5. Rare. F 175.00

B3. Aradus, 119-109 B.C., silver drachm. Turreted head of Tyche r./Prow l. BMC pl. V, 6. Nearly VF 150.00

B4. Marathus, 180-169 B.C., AE 19mm. Head of Ptolemy VI as Hermes r./Goddess Marathus stg. l. BMC 19. VF 25.00

B5. Ake-Ptolemais, 336-323 B.C., silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. Head of Herakles in lionskin headdress r./Zeus std. l. Ex Jungfleish Collection. Muller 1427. VF+ 350.00

B6. Sidon, 389-370 B.C., silver double shekel. Galley/King of Persia in chariot l., King of Egypt on foot behind. BMC 17. F/VF 375.00

B7. Sidon, 370-358 B.C., silver 1/16 shekel. War galley l. on double line of waves/King of Persia slaying lion. BMC 36. EF, choice for type 65.00

B8. Tyre, 450-400 B.C., silver 1/24 stater (0.48 gm.). Dolphin r./Owl stg. r. BMC pl. XXVIII, 12. Rare. VF 60.00

B9. Tyre, 332-275 B.C., silver shekel. Melqarth on hippocamp r. over double line of waves, dolphin below/Owl stg. r. with crook and flail. BMC 39. F 125.00

B10. Tyre, 126 B.C.-65 A.D., silver shekel. Head of Melqarth r./Eagle stg. l. BMC 55. VF 275.00

B11. Tyre, 109 B.C., silver ½ shekel. Head of Melqarth r./Eagle stg. l. Cf. BMC 224. VF, high relief and rare this nice 200.00

B12. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antioch-ad-Orontem, *Augustus*, 27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver tetradrachm. Laureate head of Augustus r./Tyche std. r. holding palm, Orontes swimming at her feet. Cohen 39. F 200.00

B13. GAZA, 5th century B.C., silver obol (0.16 gm.). Athenian type: head of Athena r./Owl stg. l. Unpublished type. VF/EF, obverse slightly off center 100.00

JUDAEAN COINS

B14. JUDAS ARISTOBULUS, 104-103 B.C., AE lepton. Laurel wreath within inscription/Double cornucopiae with poppy between. Reifenberg 13. Rare. F 100.00

PLATE X

B1 B2 B3 B7 B24 B38 B39 B41

B5 B6 B10 B11 B12

B47 B52 B58 B71 B73 B74

B75 B76

SCALE = 1.2 : 1

B15. ALEXANDER JANNAEUS, 103-76 B.C., AE lepton. Anchor within inscription/Sun-wheel, inscription between spokes. Reifenberg 14. Meshorer 8. VG 6.00

B16. AE lepton. Anchor within circle, inscription surrounding/Sun-wheel within unintelligible inscription. Reifenberg 15. Meshorer 9. VG 8.00

B17. JOHN HYRCANUS II, 63-40 B.C., AE lepton. Laurel wreath within inscription/Double cornucopiae with poppy between. Reifenberg 19. Meshorer 18. VF 12.00

B18. ANTIGONUS MATTATHIAS, 40-37 B.C., AE lepton. Double cornucopiae with ear of barley between/Retrograde inscription in wreath. Reifenberg 25. Meshorer 33. Scarce. VG 20.00

B19. HEROD I, 37-4 B.C., AE lepton. Wreath, open at bottom, containing two crossed lines with inscription around/Tripod between two palm branches. Reifenberg 31. Meshorer 41. Fine for type 125.00

B20. A similar piece, only fair 35.00

B21. AE lepton. Anchor within inscription/Double cornucopiae with caduceus between. Reifenberg 33. Meshorer 53. VG 8.00; F 12.00

B22. AE lepton. Cornucopiae with inscription on sides/Eagle stg. r. Reifenberg 34. Meshorer 54. Rare. VG 85.00; F+ 125.00

B23. AE lepton. Inscription within border of dots/Anchor within wreath. Reifenberg 35. Meshorer 50. VG 15.00

B24. HEROD ARCHELAUS, 4 B.C.- 6 A.D., AE lepton. Grape cluster on branch with leaf, inscription above and on r./Tall helmet with caduceus on l., inscription below. Reifenberg 55. Meshorer 61. VF 55.00

B25. A similar piece, only fair 6.00

B26. AE lepton. Prow of war-galley, inscription around/Wreath within inscription. Reifenberg 56. Meshorer 58. VG 65.00; F 85.00

B27. AE lepton. Anchor within inscription/Inscription within wreath. Reifenberg 57. M. 57. Rare. VG 60.00

B28. HEROD AGRIPPA I, 37-44 A.D., AE lepton of year 6 (42/3 A.D.). Umbrella with fringe, inscription around/Three ears of barley and two leaves. Reifenberg 59. Meshorer 88. VG 6.00
F 10.00

B29. COPONIUS, 6-9 A.D., AE lepton of year 36 (5/6 A.D.). Ear of barley within inscription/Palm tree. Reifenberg 118. Meshorer 216. F 15.00

B30. AMBIBULUS, 9-12 A.D., AE lepton of year 39 (8/9 A.D.). Ear of barley within inscription/Palm tree. Reifenberg 119. Meshorer 217. F 12.00

B31. AE lepton of year 40 (9/10 A.D.). Ear of barley within inscription/Palm tree. Reifenberg 120. Meshorer 218. F 10.00

B32. AE lepton of year 41 (10/11 A.D.). Ear of barley within inscription/Palm tree. Reifenberg 121. Meshorer 219. F 10.00

B33. VALERIUS GRATUS, 15-26 A.D., AE lepton of year 3 (16/17 A.D.). Inscription in wreath/Crossed cornucopiae with caduceus between. Reifenberg 124. Meshorer 222. Rare. VG 50.00

B34. AE lepton of year 4 (17/18 A.D.). Vine branch with leaf, tendril and small grape cluster/Kantharos. Reifenberg 126. Meshorer 225. Rare. VG 100.00

B35. AE lepton of year 4 (17/18 A.D.). Inscription within wreath/Palm branch. Reifenberg 128. Meshorer 226. VG 8.00

B36. AE lepton of year 5 (18/19 A.D.). Inscription within wreath/Palm branch. Reifenberg 129. Meshorer 227. VG 8.00

B37. AE lepton of year 11 (24/25 A.D.). Inscription within wreath/Palm branch. Reifenberg 130. Meshorer 228. F 15.00

B38. PONTIUS PILATE, 26-36 A.D., AE lepton of year 16 (29/30 A.D.). Three ears of barley/Simpulum within inscription. Reifenberg 131. Meshorer 229. F 40.00

B39. AE lepton of year 17 (30/31 A.D.). Lituus within inscription/Wreath. Reifenberg 132. Meshorer 230. F 35.00

B40. ANTONIUS FELIX, 52-60 A.D., AE lepton of year 14 (54 A.D.). Inscription within wreath/Two crossed palm branches within inscription. Reifenberg 134. M. 232. F 12.00

B41. AE lepton of year 14 (54 A.D.). Two shields and crossed spears within inscription/Palm tree. Reifenberg 135. Meshorer 233. F 25.00
VF 50.00

B42. AE lepton of year 5 (58/59 A.D.). Palm branch within inscription/Inscription within olive wreath. Reifenberg 136. Meshorer 234. VG 10.00

B43. FIRST REVOLT, 66-70 A.D., AE lepton of year 2 (67/68 A.D.). Amphora/Vine branch. Reifenberg 147. Meshorer 153. VG 6.00; F 10.00
VF 20.00

B44. AE lepton of year 3 (68/69 A.D.). Amphora with lid/Vine branch. Reifenberg 148. M. 153b. F 10.00

B45. SECOND REVOLT, 132-135 A.D., AE lepton of year 1. Grape cluster with leaf/Palm tree. Reifenberg 189. Rare. F 125.00

B46. AE 25mm. of year 2. Vine leaf/Palm tree. Reifenberg 200. F 100.00

B47. AE 25mm. Vine leaf/Palm tree. Reifenberg 204. Overstruck, nearly VF 100.00

B48. A similar piece, only F 75.00

B49. JUDAEA CAPTA, *Titus*, 79-81 A.D., AE 21 mm. Head of Titus r./Nike stg. r. attaching shield to palm tree. Reifenberg 155. Fair 40.00

B50. AE 24mm. Laureate head of Titus r./Trophy with captive to l., shield to r. Reifenberg 153 Meshorer 238. Rare. VG 100.00

B51. *Domitian*, 81-96 A.D., AE 23mm. Laureate head of Domitian l./Athena adv. l. holding shield and placing r. hand on trophy. Reifenberg 161. Meshorer 240. F 120.00

B52. A similar piece, nearly F 100.00

B53. Another, only VG 75.00

B54. AE 23mm. Head of Domitian r./Nike adv. l. carrying wreath and trophy. BMC p. 9, 281/33. VG 65.00

CITY COINS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE

B55. ABILA, *Faustina II*, d. 175 A.D., AE 22mm. Bust of Faustina r./Athena stg. l. Cf. de Saulcy, p. 310, 1-3. VG 75.00

B56. ACE-PTOLEMAIS, *Trajan*, 98-117 A.D., AE 25mm. Laureate head of Trajan r./Tyche std r. BMC 159. F 75.00

B57. ADRAA, *Gallienus*, 253-268 A.D., AE 19 mm. Radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus r./Altar. BMC 2. Rare. F 60.00

SCALE = 1.2 : 1

A HOARD OF THE "30 PIECES OF SILVER"

The so-called "30 pieces of silver"—the coins which were paid to Judas Iscariot for his betrayal of Christ—were almost certainly these tetradrachms of Tyre. They were the large silver coins most frequently found in circulation in Judaea at this time, and thus most likely to be the type of the "blood money" mentioned in the Bible (Matthew 22:15-22). These tetradrachms bear the head of the Phoenician deity Melqarth on the obverse, while the reverse has an eagle with the inscription: "Tyre the holy and inviolable" and a date. We can now offer these historically interesting coins from a recent hoard found in Israel.

F-VF.....125.00 VF-EF.....175.00 A few EF-Superb.....275.00

B58. AELIA CAPITOLINA, *Antoninus Pius*, 138-161 A.D., AE 22mm. Laureate and draped bust of Pius r./Dionysus stg. l., head r., with spear. BMC 18. Nice F — 125.00

B59. ANTHEDON, *Severus Alexander*, 222-235 A.D., AE 24mm. Laureate head of Alexander r./City-Tyche std. l. BMC 2. Rare. Fair with green corrosion — 50.00

B60. ASCALON, *Tiberius*, 14-37 A.D., AE 19mm of year 119. Bare head of Tiberius r./Female figure stg. l. holding spear. Unpublished. F — 85.00

B61. BERYTUS, *Gordian III*, 238-244 A.D., AE 26mm. Radiate and draped bust of Gordian r./Facing bust of Astarte in tetrastyle temple BMC 236. F+ — 50.00

B62. BOSTRA, *Faustina I*, d. 141 A.D., AE 17 mm. Veiled bust of Diva Faustina r./Tyche stg. l. holding spear. BMC 1. F/VF — 95.00

B63. BYBLOS, *Macrinus*, 217-218 A.D., AE 29 mm. Laureate bust of Macrinus r./Side view of precincts and temple containing cone. BMC pl. XII, 13. VG — 75.00

B64. CAESAREA PANAEUS, *Geta*, 209-212 A.D AE 20mm. Laureate head of Geta r./Nude male figure stg. l. holding patera. De Saulcy p. 322. VG — 60.00

B65. CAESAREA, *Hadrian*, 117-138 A.D., AE 30 mm. Laureate head of Hadrian r./Founder plowing r. with yoked oxen, small Victory flying above to crown him. BMC 54. VG — 80.00

B66. CANATA, *Commodus*, 180-192 A.D., AE 28mm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus r./Tyche stg. l. holding small Victory and cornucopiae. Unpublished, but cf. de Saulcy p. 401. Nearly F — 150.00

B67. CAPITOLIAS, *Commodus*, 180-192 A.D., AE 28mm. Laureate and draped bust of Commodus r./Seated figure in temple of eight columns, two Victories on pediment. Unpublished. VG — 85.00

B68. CHARACHMOBA, *Elagabalus*, 218-222 A.D AE 20mm. Laureate and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus r./Tyche stg. l. holding rudder and cornucopiae. BMC 1. Very rare. F/VG — 125.00

B69. DIUM, *Caracalla*, 198-217 A.D., AE 27mm. of 209/10 A.D. Laureate and draped bust of Caracalla r./Cult figure in hexastyle temple. Unpublished. VG — 70.00

B70. DORA, imperial times, AE 21mm. Laureate head of Doros r./Tyche stg. l. holding cornucopiae. BMC 8. F+ — 50.00

B71. ELEUTHEROPOLIS, *Caracalla*, 198-217 A. D., AE 28mm. of year 3. Laureate and dr. bust of Caracalla r./Sarapis stg. facing. Cf. BMC 3; unpublished for year 3. F — 125.00

B72. ESBUS, *Elagabalus*, 218-222 A.D., AE 26 mm. Laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus r./Zeus std. l. BMC 1. Extremely rare. Fair — 60.00

B73. GABA, *Commodus*, 180-192 A.D., AE 22 mm. Laureate head of Commodus r./Lunus stg. facing holding spear. De Saulcy p. 342. Rare. Nearly F — 100.00

B74. GADARA, *Titus*, 79-81 A.D., AE 18mm. Laureate head of Titus r./Crossed cornucopiae. BMC 3. Rare. VF — 200.00

B75. GAZA, *Antoninus Pius*, 138-161 A.D., AE 29mm. Laureate and draped bust of Pius r./Turreted and veiled bust of City-Tyche r. BMC 58. VG/F — 150.00

B76. GERASA, *Hadrian*, 117-138 A.D., AE 24 mm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r./Bust of Artemis r. on crescent moon. BMC 1. F — 125.00

B77. HIPPUM, *Marcus Aurelius*, 161-180 A.D., AE 28mm. Laureate and draped bust of Aurelius r./Tyche stg. l. beside prancing horse. BMC 1. Nearly VF and nice style — 200.00

B78. NEAPOLIS, *Faustina II*, d. 175 A.D., AE 21 mm. Draped bust of Faustina r./Cult statue of Artemis of Ephesus (?) flanked by two small deer. BMC 61, pl. VI, 5. VG — 100.00

B79. NYCA-SCYTOPOLIS, *Commodus*, 180-192 A.D., AE 25 of year 246 (184 A.D.). Laureate head of Commodus r./Nude female stg. l. holding spear. Unpublished. Rare, VG — 125.00

B80. PETRA HADRIANA, *Hadrian*, 117-138 A.D AE 26mm. Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r./Tyche std. l. BMC 1. Nice F+ — 80.00

B81. PHILADELPHIA, *Titus and Domitian*, 79-81 A.D., AE 24mm. Laureate head of Titus r./Laureate head of Domitian r. BMC 4. Rare VG, circular countermark on obverse containing bearded bust r. (Antoninus Pius?) — 150.00

B82. RABBATMOBA, *Geta*, 209-212 A.D., AE 23mm. Laureate and draped bust of Geta r./Neptune stg. l. holding dolphin and trident, r. foot on prow. Unpublished, but cf. BMC 5 (Caracalla). Rare. F/VG — 80.00

B83. RAPHIA, *Gordian III*, 238-244 A.D., AE 22 mm. Laureate and draped bust of Gordian r./Griffin l. BMC 11. Crude but F — 100.00

B84. SEBASTE, *Commodus*, 180-192 A.D., AE 26mm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Commodus r./Tyche stg. r. Unpublished. Extremely rare. Nearly F — 250.00

B85. SEPPHORIS, *Trajan*, 98-117 A.D., AE 28 mm. Laureate head of Trajan r./Inscription within wreath. BMC 1. F — 120.00

B86. TIBERIAS, *Hadrian*, 117-138 A.D., AE 23 mm. Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r./Zeus std. l. in tetrastyle temple. BMC 25. Nice style, nearly VF — 175.00

B87. TYRE, *Aquilia Severa*, wife of Elagabalus, AE 28mm. Diademed and draped bust of Aquilia Severa r./Astarte stg. facing between trophy and small Nike on column. BMC 416. Rare. Good — 60.00

ROMAN COINS RELATING TO JUDAEA

B88. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., silver denarius. Laur head of Tiberius r./Livia std. r. Cohen 16a. VF — 130.00

B89. VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D., AE sestertius. Laureate head of Vespasian r./IVDAEA CAP TA S.C., Judaea std. r. under palm tree, Vespasian stg. r. with spear and parazonium. RIC 733. F — 350.00

B90. AE as. Laureate head of Vespasian r./IVDAEA CAPTA S.C., mourning Judaea std. r. under palm tree. RIC 762. VG but clear — 150.00

B91. A similar piece. RIC 489. Cohen 244. Fair with pitting — 42.50

B92. Silver denarius. Laureate head of Vespasian r./IVDAEA, Judaea std. r. at foot of trophy. RIC 266. Cohen 226. F, edge chip and light obverse grafitti — 120.00

B93. A similar piece, only G but rare — 50.00

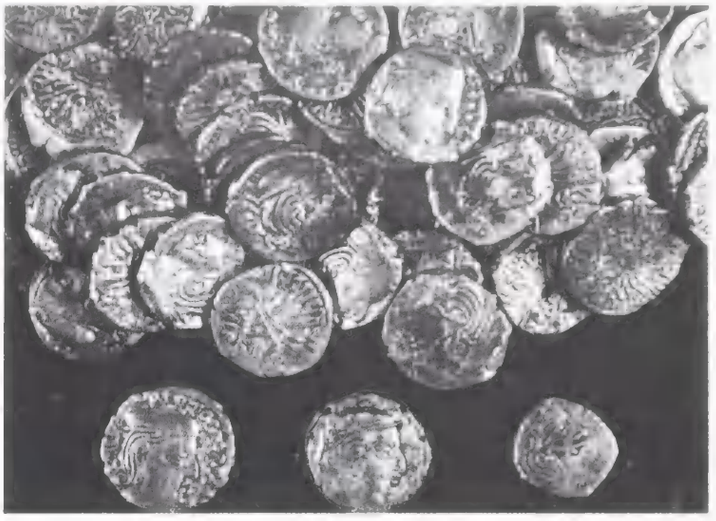
B94. Silver denarius. Laureate head of Vespasian r./Sow with three piglets. Cohen 213. About F — 145.00

B95. A similar piece, only VG — 85.00

WESTERN KSATRAPAS

c. 120-388 A.D.

(Ksatrapas from the Sanskrit form of the old Persian word *Khshathrapavan,* meaning "protector of the land.")



These silver drachms are usually dated just behind the ruler's head on the obverse of the coin. The dating is in accord with the Saka Era beginning in A.D. 120. The style of the silver coinage is quite Graeco-Roman with the strange Brahmi-Kharosthi script. The obverses reveal interesting "eastern" portraits while the reverses bear the titles of the Ksatrapas. The central device, called a *caitya,* was the distinctive heraldic badge of this dynasty. The reverse legends reveal not only the name of the current ruler, but his father also. It is thus possible to trace the entire dynasty with precision. The British Museum catalogue on this dynasty is available from us for $12.00.

VF, well-centered specimens.....15.00
Fine..... 9.00

Fine, small and thick but poorly struck specimens–*Special*.....2.00

A HOARD OF HISTIAEA

This city, located on the northwest coast of Euboea, was originally colonized by the Thessalians. During the Trojan War the "vine-clad" Histiaeans fought under the command of Elephenor, captain of the Abantes. In 447-6 Pericles conquered the city for Athens, but after the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian Wars the Athenians were expelled. In 207 Attalus II of Pergamum conquered the city, but lost it to the Romans and had to recapture it in 200 B.C.

The coins of this small hoard are all tetrobols and were struck between 196 and 146 B.C. The obverse portrays the head of a maenad while the reverse depicts the nymph Histiaea seated on the stern of a galley holding a trophy stand. The style and strike vary with each coin, but all are in choice condition

VF-EF.....40.00 each
EF-FDC.....60.00 each

AN OFFERING OF CYLINDER SEALS

Attributed by Bruce P. McNall

A. Hematite cylinder seal of the First Dynasty of Babylon (2050-1800 B.C.). This seal depicts the king or Shamash the sun god enthroned with two worshippers before him, their arms raised in an attitude of prayer. A solar disc and crescent, a symbol of Sin the moon god, are above. In the field is a small kneeling "nude hero" and a lamb. 225.00

Delaporte, Louvre Collection, *102, 109, 110-149, etc.; Frankfort,* Cylinder Seals, *pl. xxvii, a, b, e, g. On the "nude hero" see Frankfort, p. 165.*

B. Chalcedony cylinder seal of the First Dynasty of Babylon (2050-1700 B.C.). The conqueror-god stands with his hand on the hilt of his sword. He faces the nude fertility goddess, an aspect of Ishtar. Next to them is the crescent standard of the god of the moon, Sin. A worshipper faces the crescent standard. 250.00

Frankfort, pl. xxvii, b; Delaporte, 392-395; Vollenweider, Catalogue Raisonne des Sceaux Cylindres et Intailles, *43 and 47; Porada,* J. Pierpont Morgan Library Collection, *476-506; von der Osten,* Newell Collection, *248; von der Osten,* Brett Collection, *60-62. For a discussion of the conqueror god, see Frankfort, p. 166. On the fertility goddess, see Vollenweider, p. 47, which follows Moortgat in identifying her as Ishtar.*

C. Hematite cylinder seal from Palestine of the First Syrian Group (1900-1750 B.C.). A king and a worshipper face the "sacred tree." Above is the winged disc of Ashur, god of the sky, and there is an ankh in the field. Behind is a spiral pattern with two facing figures seated on the upper register and three standing figures below. 350.00

Delaporte, 487-489, 492; Ward, Cylinder Seals of Western Asia, *858, 1024. This type of seal shows a strong Egyptianizing influence, best typified by the ankh, the sign of life. See Frankfort, p. 256f.*

D. Agate cylinder seal from Assyria (9th century B.C.). Adad the storm god stands upon a kneeling bull and presents his "wand" to a worshipper. Behind Adad is a genii holding a basket, a symbol of power and protection of deities. Another worshipper carrying a quiver presents an animal for sacrifice with the "sacred tree" in front. Above are the crescent and star and the winged solar disc, symbol of Ashur. A border surrounds the entire scene. 1000.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxiii, a; for genii, see f, j, k; Delaporte, 354, 355, 357, 359.

E. Pink-banded cylinder and stamp seal from Assyria (9th century B.C.). A worshipper stands before Adad the storm deity who presents him with a ring. Behind are a spear and a hand, the symbol of Marduk, the city god of Babylon, and above are seven dots representing the constellation of the Pleiades. Ishtar as Venus stands behind in an aura of stars. The crescent standard behind Ishtar is a symbol of Sin the moon god. The stamp on the bottom of the cylinder bears a branch, an eye and a fish. 1250.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxii, b, c, f, k; Delaporte, 352, 354, 355, 357.

F. Chalcedony cylinder seal from Assyria (9th century B.C.). A worshipper stands before the "sacred tree" with the winged disc of Ashur above. The king stands before the tree holding an ibex by the hind leg in each hand. There are birds and animals in the field and the crescent of Sin above. 1250.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxiii, e; Delaporte, 328.

G. Chalcedony cylinder seal from Assyria (750-650 B.C.). A king wearing a *kaunakes* stands in combat with two winged sphinxes. These monsters have the body of a lion, hoofs, wings and human heads. 600.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxv, k; Delaporte, 332-333; Ward, 72 and 104; British Museum Catalogue, *89305.*

H. Green jasper cylinder seal from Assyria (7th-6th century B.C.). A helmeted figure, possibly the king, fights a rampant lion, symbol of the force of chaos, as the lion attacks an ibex. In the field are a water vessel and a small kneeling animal. 500.00

Delaporte, 318 and 501; Ward, 104; B.M., *89306, 89438, 89790. For similar standing figures see Frankfort, pl. xxxv, a; and for a similar ibex,* B.M., *89767 and 89769.*

I. Chalcedony cylinder seal from Assyria (7th-6th century B.C.). The king stands holding two ibexes by the leg in a typical conqueror's pose. A deity, possibly Marduk, stands with arms outstretched in a warlike attitude. Some chipping on edges. 250.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxvi, e; Delaporte, 327; Vollenweider, 86.

J. Chalcedony cylinder seal of the Achaemenid Period (6th century B.C.). The king stands in combat with two rampant lions. An ibex and a third lion are in the field. 650.00

Frankfort, pl. xxxvii, a, b; Delaporte, 393, 396, 397, 398; Vollenweider, 90, pl. 40, 3-6.

PLATE XII

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

Scale = 1:1

ROMAN REPUBLICAN BARGAINS

The following is an offering of inexpensive Roman Republican coins. They are listed by Sydenham number, with the Babelon correspondence following. The coins are all denarii unless otherwise specified.

S3. AE ½ litra. F..... 20.00
S77. AE uncia. VG..... 24.00
S80. AE triens. VG..... 10.00
S85. AE sextans. F+..... 30.00
S88. AE quartuncia. F+/VF..... 24.00
S108. AE uncia. F..... 36.00
S109. AE semuncia. VG..... 12.00
S140. Anonymous. Nice F..... 20.00
VF..... 30.00
F..... 15.00
VG..... 12.00
S141. Quinarius. VF, chipped..... 36.00
S143. AE as. G..... 30.00
Poor..... 18.00
S143a. AE semis. G..... 24.00
S143b. AE triens. VG..... 18.00
S143e. AE uncia. VG..... 30.00
S167v. Anonymous. F..... 18.00
S244. Anonymous. VF..... 25.00
S275. Anonymous. VG..... 8.00
S291. Anonymous. About F..... 12.00
S312. Anonymous. VG..... 10.00
S320. Matiena 2. F..... 12.00
S384. Saufeia 1. VF..... 20.00
F+..... 17.50
S388. Afrania 1. VF..... 15.00
S392. Junia 1. F/VG..... 15.00
S402. Sempronia 2. F..... 20.00
S410. Plutia 1. F..... 15.00
S415. Papiria 7. F..... 15.00
S417. Porcia 1. F..... 15.00
S419. Fannia 1. Nice F..... 15.00
About F..... 12.00
S421. Minucia 1. F..... 15.00
S423. Papiria 6. F..... 15.00
About F..... 12.00
S424. Gellia 1. F, punched obv..... 12.00
S425. Terentia 10. F..... 42.00
S427. Maiania 1. Nearly VF..... 25.00
F..... 15.00
S432. Renia 1. F+..... 18.00
F..... 15.00
S443. Julia 1. VF..... 15.00
S450. Lucretia 1. VF..... 20.00
F..... 15.00
S451. Antestia 9. VF, chipped..... 20.00
F..... 15.00
S455. Aelia 3. F+..... 25.00
F..... 20.00
S456. Trebania 1. VF..... 20.00
S461. Pompeia 1. F..... 20.00
About F..... 15.00
S480a. Caecilia 29a. F, off center..... 15.00
S487. Aburia 6. F..... 12.00
VG..... 8.00
S489. Baebia 12. VF+..... 30.00
Nice F..... 20.00
S492. Maenia 7. F..... 20.00
S494. Minucia 9. F..... 20.00
S500. Marcia 8. About F..... 15.00
S502. Cassia 1. Nice F..... 15.00
S505. Quinctia 2. VF..... 20.00
F+..... 17.50
F..... 15.00
S509. Caecilia 21. F..... 17.50
S513. Porcia 3. F..... 15.00
S516. Cloulia 1. VF..... 30.00
F, brockage..... 10.00
S517a. Fabia 11. F..... 18.00
S519. Anonymous. Nearly VF..... 15.00
S521. Cosconia 1. F..... 15.00
S522. Pomponia 7. F..... 20.00
S527. Veturia 1. F+, obv. off center 20.00
S529. Furia 18. F+..... 35.00
F..... 30.00
VG..... 20.00
S531. Tullia 1. VF..... 25.00
F..... 20.00
S532. Fabia 1. VF..... 35.00
F..... 20.00
S534. Sergia 1. VF..... 30.00
F..... 20.00
S537. Junia 9. F..... 15.00
S539. Calidia 3. F..... 15.00
S540. Flaminia 1. F+..... 30.00
S541. Marcia 16. EF/VF..... 30.00
F..... 20.00
S544. Sergia 1. VF/F..... 20.00
S546. Cipia 1. VF..... 25.00
F..... 15.00
VG..... 12.00
S548. Licinia 7. F..... 25.00
S554. Aemilia 7. Nearly VF..... 25.00
VG..... 18.00
S555. Fonteia 1. VG..... 18.00
S557. Aquillia 1. F..... 20.00
S558. Memmia 1. VF..... 35.00
S559. Lutatia 2. F, chipped..... 15.00
S561. Cornelia 19. F+..... 20.00
F..... 15.00
S563. Quinctia 6. Rough VG/F..... 15.00
S564. Caesia 1. Nice F+..... 30.00
F..... 15.00
S565. Valeria 11. VF..... 40.00
F+..... 30.00
F..... 24.00
S566. Fonteia 7. VF, fourre..... 35.00
S569. Claudia 1. VF..... 30.00
Nice F..... 20.00
S570. Claudia 2. VF..... 30.00
VF, punched obv..... 20.00
S571. Porcia 4. VF..... 20.00
F..... 15.00
S572. Sulpicia 1. F..... 35.00
S576. Cornelia 24. Nearly VF..... 30.00
Good F..... 20.00
S578. Appuleia 1. VF..... 30.00
F+..... 25.00
F..... 18.00
VF, fourre..... 18.00
S582a. Coilia 3. VF..... 20.00
S583. Fundania 1. F, cleaned..... 12.00
S586. Cloulia 2. Quinarius. F..... 20.00
S587. Vettia 1. Quinarius. F..... 20.00
S588. Egnatuleia 1. Quinarius. F+..... 25.00
F..... 15.00
VG..... 10.00
S589. Fabia 15. F+..... 25.00
F..... 20.00
S592. Minucia 19. VF..... 25.00
F..... 18.00
S593. Julia 4. Nice F..... 25.00
S597. Porica 7. Quinarius. F..... 18.00
VG..... 8.50
S598. Thoria 1. VF..... 30.00
F..... 24.00
S599. Lucilia 1. F..... 25.00
S601. Servilia 14. VF..... 45.00
F..... 20.00
S602. Servilia 13. F..... 25.00
S611. Caecilia 46a. VF..... 20.00
S615a. Poblicia 6. F..... 15.00
S644a. Junia 19. F..... 27.50
S646. Junia 15. VF..... 45.00
VG..... 8.00
S663. Calpurnia 10. VF..... 25.00
F..... 17.50
VG..... 12.00
S665. Calpurnia 11. VF, pitted..... 12.00
S672. Calpurnia 13b. Quinarius. F 48.00
S679d. AE sextans. F, scarce..... 40.00
S684. Vibia 1. VF..... 25.00
F..... 15.00
F, flat strike..... 12.00
VG..... 8.50
S690v. AE as. G..... 10.00
S692. Titia 2. F+..... 30.00
F..... 20.00
About F..... 15.00
VG..... 12.00
S698. Tituria 2. No wear but flat flat strike..... 15.00
S699. Tituria 4. VF..... 40.00
F..... 25.00
VG..... 12.00
S699a. Tituria 5. Nice VF..... 50.00
S700. Tituria 6a. VF..... 30.00
S700a. Tituria 6. Nice VF..... 35.00
S702. Cornelia 50. VF..... 25.00
F..... 20.00
S703. Cornelia 51. Quinarius. F..... 12.00
S705. Rubria 1. VF..... 42.50
Nearly VF/F..... 35.00
F..... 15.00
S706. Rubria 2. VF/F..... 25.00
F..... 15.00
S707. Rubria 30. F..... 20.00
S708. Rubria 4. Quinarius. Abt F..... 15.00
S712. Memmia 8. VF..... 25.00
F..... 18.00
VF, off center 12.00
S713. Marcia 18. VF..... 45.00
S717. Fannia 4. Critonia 1. VF..... 25.00
S723. Anonymous. VF..... 25.00
Nice F..... 20.00
F..... 15.00
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F, punched obv. 24.00
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S724b. Fonteia 11. EF..... 30.00
F..... 15.00
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F..... 15.00
VG, punched..... 10.00

S728d. Julia 5b. EF but edge corrosion....25.00
S732. Licinia 16. Nearly VF....35.00
S735. Furia 19. Nice F....30.00
S738. Crepusia 1. Nearly VF....20.00
S741. Mamilia 6. About F....15.00
S742. Antonia 1. VF....25.00
Nice F....20.00
S745. Postumia 7. F+, punched....25.00
S746. Postumia 8. VF/F....35.00
Scratched F/VF..35.00
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F+....25.00
F....15.00
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S771. Procilia 1. F....20.00
S772. Procilia 2. VF....35.00
S773. Papia 1. VF....35.00
F....25.00
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S775. Volteia 2. F/VF....25.00
S776. Volteia 3. F....35.00
S777. Volteia 4. F....25.00
S780. Rutilia 1. VF/F....25.00
S789. Farsuleia 2. VF, surface lightly pitted....25.00
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S839. Sulpicia 7. Nice F....25.00
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S884. Cornelia 63. F, scarce....40.00
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VG....12.00
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S902. Furia 23. VG....12.00
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S909. Pompeia 5. Nearly VF....50.00
S913. Aemilia 8. F....50.00
S919. Marcia 28. Nice F....35.00
F, lightly pitted....25.00
S922. Acilia 8. Nearly EF....50.00
VF....35.00
S923. Acilia 9. AE as. VG....40.00
S926. Aemilia 10. F....35.00
S927. Scribonia 9. Aemilia 11. F...25.00
F, punched obv..20.00
S928. Scribonia 8. Nearly EF....50.00
VF....30.00
S935. Cassia 10. VF....40.00
Nearly VF....30.00
S939. Coponia 1. Nearly VF....48.00
F....30.00
S942. Postumia 10. F+, punched obv....35.00
F....30.00
VG....20.00
S944. Vibia 22. F....30.00
S946. Vibia 16. F+....25.00
S947. Vibia 18. VF, rough surface 30.00
F....25.00
VG....20.00
S948. Vibia 19. F+....45.00
S970. Antia 1. VG....24.00
S976. Cordia 2. VF....50.00
VG....20.00
S977. Cordia 3. Nearly VF....30.00
S1006. Julia 9. F....50.00
About F....30.00
S1024. Julia 16. F....36.00
S1025. Cohen 7. AE dupondius. F 40.00
VG....30.00
S1044. Cohen 16. VG....50.00
S1054. Porcia 11. Quinarius. F+....35.00
S1093. Mussidia 6b. F....48.00
About F....10.00
S1117. Claudia 15. VF....45.00
F....25.00
G....12.00
S1135. Claudia 12. F....45.00
S1195. Antonia 42. Quinarius. F....50.00
S1214. Antonia 103. G....35.00
S1216. Antonia 105. VG....30.00
S1224. Antonia 113. VG....45.00
S1228. Antonia 117. VG....48.00
G....35.00
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S1348. Pompeia 22. VG....42.50

A HOARD OF BOHEMUND OF ANTIOCH

The capture of Antioch by the Crusaders on June 3, 1098 brought an end to their harmonious relations with Byzantium and also brought out a rivalry between the leaders of the Crusade. A bitter quarrel arose between Raymond of Toulouse and Bohemund for possession of the city, with the latter proving successful and setting himself up as an independent ruler. His new principality was at odds with both Byzantium and the Turks as it was a vital center for both empires. Bohemund soon realized he could not fight both at once, and leaving his nephew Tancred in Antioch he returned to the West to launch an attack against Byzantium. In October, 1107 Bohemund landed at Avlona with a large force but was dealt a crushing defeat by the Byzantine emperor Alexius, who forced the Norman prince to become his vassal. However Tancred refused to recognize this treaty and at Bohemund's death in 1111 remained in sole possession of Antioch.

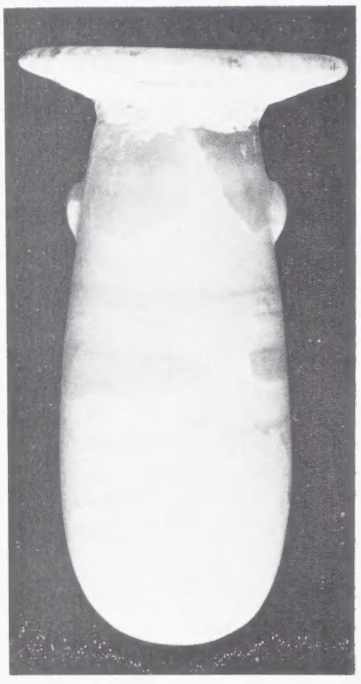
The hoard here offered is of billon deniers of Bohemund IV (1203-1216 and 1218-1233), a successor of these Norman Crusaders. The obverse shows the mailed bust of Bohemund left, while the reverse has a cross with a crescent in the second quarter. Schlumberger pl. III, 4.

F-VF....4.95 each VF-EF....6.95 each

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

A.

B.



C.

D.

E.

F.

	Average	Choice
A. SCARABS, Hyksos to New Kingdom	25.00	50.00
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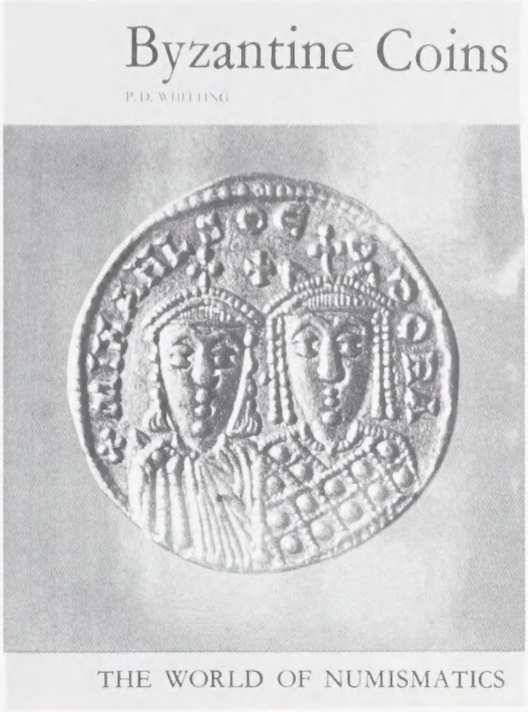
C. ALABASTER VIALS, Predynastic to Fourth Dynasty	30.00	80.00
D. ALEXANDRIAN TERRA COTTAS, 1st to 3rd century A.D.	30.00	60.00
E. USHABTI, Saite to Ptolemaic Dynasty	50.00	100.00
F. AMULET MOLDS, New Kingdom to Ptolemaic Dynasty	20.00	50.00



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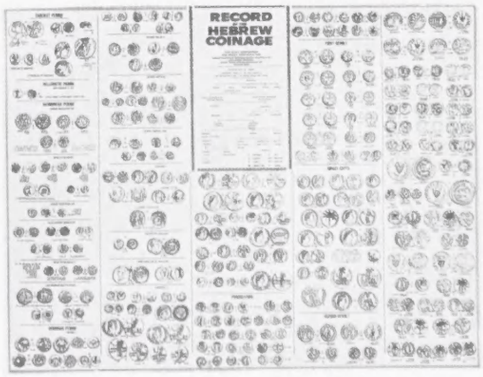

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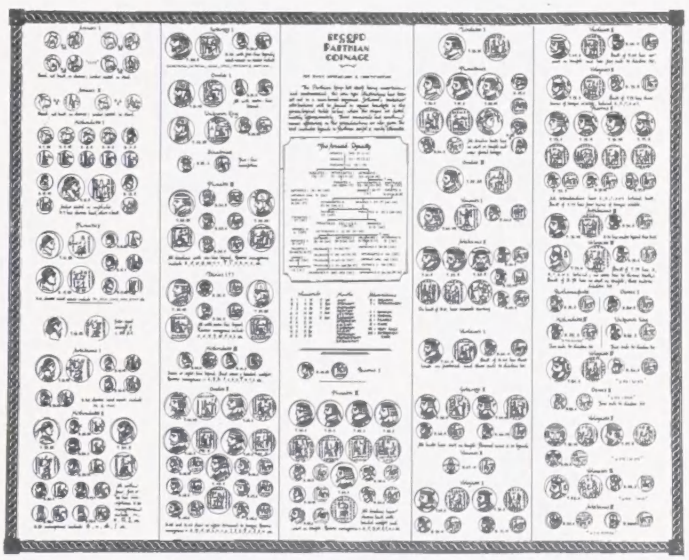

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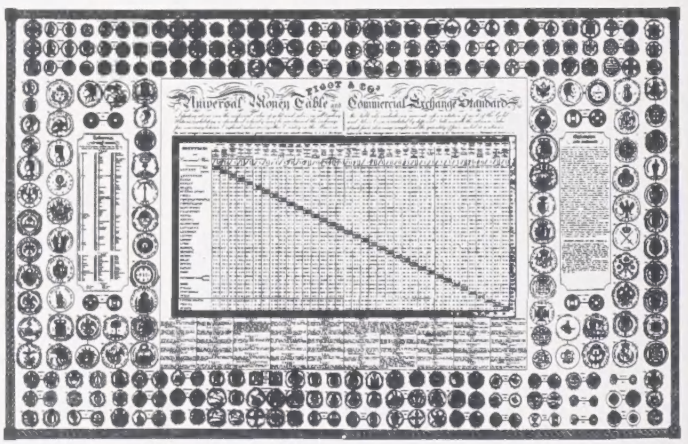

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